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KENTUCKY GAZETTE

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BY THOMAS SMITH.

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Dec. 22

DEBATE

ON THE MERCHANTS' BONDS.

Mr. CLAY (Speaker) said, that he had participated with the committee in the pleasure which they must have derived from the splendid exhibition of eloquence made by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Cheves.) He wished it had been unmingled with regret. But when he saw the honorable gentleman assailing, with his powerful talents, what he deemed an essential system of policy, he felt constrained, however incompetent to the task, to attempt its vindication. The gentleman appeared, indeed, to arraign the whole of the measures pursued by this government for several years past, in reference to foreign powers, though he knew his private sentiments to be in favor of the embargo. [Here Mr. Cheves stated that in speaking of the restrictive system, he did not mean to include the embargo, which he always thought a wise measure.] Mr. C. thought a concession in its favor admitted the propriety of the law of non-importation.

What is the principle of these restrictive measures? It is to create such a pressure on the foreign nation as would compel it to revoke its anti-neutral edicts. The embargo aimed to accomplish this purpose, by not only withholding supplies of the first necessity, but at the same time, shutting up our market against the manufactures of the aggressors. The act of non-importation was, upon certain contingencies, substituted for it, and it left the export trade free, whilst it pressed upon the foreign nation, by an exclusion of her manufactures. In this respect, he thought it a measure fraught with more wisdom than the embargo, which, however, he had no doubt would have produced its effect, if it had been persisted in. Neither was designed to impair commercial enterprise. Far from it. The friends of both contemplated the emancipation of commerce from its unjust shackles. Commerce was suspended for the moment, that it might revive with more freedom and energy. The bow was unstrung that it might acquire fresh vigor and new elasticity. And he considered that the proudest triumph which the friends of the restrictive system could enjoy, was the recent revocation of the orders in council—a revocation which neither a regard for the laws of nations, nor a desire to preserve the peace and harmony of the two countries, could effect, but what that very pressure produced by the law of non-importation had achieved. Yes, the distresses, the cries of the manufacturers—their haggard looks, produced by the operation of that law, had at length ascended to a corrupt ministry, and occasioned a reluctant abandonment of those orders. Every deposition given in the house of commons, on the late examination before that body, on this subject, was a paen to our interdict of British manufactures. He would trouble the committee with one which he had just had his hands upon. [Here Mr. C. read the deposition of W. T. Mason.] And yet we are now called upon to abandon this system! We wanted firmness. We are deficient in the virtues of patience and perseverance. The embargo would have attained its object. It was, in a moment of panic, prematurely abandoned. And now, that the non-importation law has been demonstrated by our own experience, as capable of effecting its original design, we are asked to relinquish it also. He feared we should, in the same manner, get tired of the war—he viewed the restrictive system as a powerful auxiliary of the war. You may be defeated by sea and land. Your north-western army may be ignominiously surrendered (it did not become him here to say from what causes.) In another quarter of the union your army, by fraud and encantery, may be robbed of its recruits. The physical force of the country may be withheld, upon novel and dangerous constructions of the constitution, menacing the total subversion of government. Opposition, transcending all legitimate bounds, may be carried to the very confines, themselves, of treason. That base, degenerate spirit may exist, which, incapable of patriotic struggles itself, questions and derides the motives of those who nobly step forth in their country's cause—a flagitious spirit which has been seen to assail the standing of two of his honorable colleagues, because they exhibited the more than Roman example in shouldering their muskets and flying to the protection of the frontiers, against a most savage alliance. But if you cling to the restrictive system, it is incessantly working in your favor.

But his friend from South Carolina had contended, that we had three times decided against this system, by refusing to entertain the proposition for an embargo. Mr. C. could not agree with him. He admitted, that a trade, in exportation only, could not subsist without a corresponding import trade, either in specie or commodities. But he denied that it must, necessarily, be in the forbidden fruit, English manufactures. He was free to declare that the exact limit to which he wished to see the export trade carried (until our rights are acknowledged) was the specie and commodities, other than British, into which its proceeds could be converted. What that limit was, congress cannot determine. It must be left to regulate itself. He was opposed, therefore, to the embargo recently proposed. He was desirous that the merchants, acquiescing

in the policy of their government, should not continue heedlessly taking in payment for their cargoes to the peninsula, bills on London; thus placing their capital in the power of the enemy. If they persisted in it, he was for their doing it at their peril. Taking nothing but specie or merchandise other than of British production, the restrictive system would distress the enemy, not only by closing an important market for his manufactures, but by exhausting his specie. For whilst he keeps up his large armies upon the continent, subsistence must be obtained for them at any sacrifice, and if bills will not procure it, specie must be employed. A stream of specie, equal to twenty millions of dollars, the estimated amount of our exports to the peninsula, continually flowing from any country would soon exhaust it of the precious metals. Much less than this would endanger the stability of the paper system in G. Britain.

The gentleman from South Carolina says, that the manufacturing class in that country is inconsiderable—that the American consumption is not more than one sixth of the exports of British manufactures. My friend's error consists in separating that class from, and carrying it against the whole mass of British population. It is unfair, in estimating its consequence, to look only to the divided effect of which it is capable. It ought to be viewed as a co-operating portion of opposition. In that country there will always exist an opposition. And the question is, what quantum of weight will be thrown by the discontents of the manufacturers, into the scale of that opposition, which is made up of the friends of Irish emancipation—the friends of parliamentary reform—those who are opposed to the continental war, and that system of corruption and burthen of taxes existing in that country. He believed, if persisted in, the restrictive system, aiding the war, would break down the present ministry, and lead to a consequent honorable peace.

The gentleman deprecates the gloom and distress which hover over our cities, and which he attributes to the restrictive system. Indeed, had a stranger, unacquainted with their actual condition, heard his lamentations, he would have concluded that the melancholy state of ruins, which they present, is but little short of that of the famed Balbec and Palmyra.—Where are to be found your magnificent palaces—your splendid equipages—your sumptuous villas—all the luxury of wealth? In these same pinning, desolated cities, and their vicinities. It was, however, due to candor to say, that perhaps next to N. Orleans, the city of Charleston (of which his friend was the representative) has suffered more than any other by the shackles upon commerce. But he denied it resulted from the measures of our government. No, the gentleman has mistaken the cause of the disease. It flowed from the anti-neutral edicts. It proceeded from cutting off the market from the staple commodity of South Carolina. If it be true, as he had already admitted it was, that an export trade could not exist without an import trade, the converse of the proposition was no less undeniable. Suppose then the non-importation law not to have existed, how would Charleston or South Carolina have been able to sustain a trade in importation only? Cut off as she has been from a market for her cotton, where would she have found the means to pay for foreign articles? The immutable laws of trade would have created for that state a natural non-importation, if the legislature had not prescribed it. If it be urged that she has enjoyed in her rice and indigo, (though the culture of this latter article has almost ceased) some export trade, it is no less true that she has had the benefit of a corresponding, and probably an equivalent trade in importation from other countries than Great Britain.

It was remarkable to observe the inconsistency of the opponents of the restrictive system. Sometimes it was said to operate exclusively on the mercantile class. Then it was the agricultural class that bore its whole burthen. He admitted that if the export trade were limited in the manner he had suggested, this system would ultimately react upon agriculture. It was, however, but a temporary sacrifice, which that class was prepared to make for the permanent freedom of trade. We have heard of no complaints—received no petitions from that quarter. The great agricultural state of Pennsylvania, and other similar sections, were patient and patriotic. The time when it was proposed to relinquish this system, was not less impolitic than the proposition itself. If the benefits expected from it were ever doubtful, this certainly was the period best calculated to test its value.—Perhaps at this moment the fate of the North of Europe is decided, and the French emperor may be dictating the law from Moscow. The British trade shut out from the Baltic—excluded from the Black Sea—perishing in South America—its illicit avenue to the United States through Canada closed: was this the period for throwing open our market, by abandoning our restrictive system?

He would next proceed to examine the claim of the petitioners to relief. And here he felt himself constrained to acknowledge that he had never been more embarrassed in the consideration of any subject whatever.—He was impelled, on the one hand, by an almost irresistible disposition to grant the relief asked for; and on the other, he had the strongest conviction of the utility of the restrictive system, and the necessity of clinging to it. The difficulty lay in reconciling an act of liberality to individuals with the public interest. Their case undoubtedly presented powerful pretensions to the generosity of government.—What was it? The repeal of our non-importation law had been made to depend upon the revocation of the orders in council. If they were so revoked or so modified as that they ceased to violate our neutral rights, the president was required to declare the fact, by his proclamation, and then our law ceased. It was immaterial what was the manner of repealing or modifying them. All that our law demanded was, whether the one or the other, in whatever form the repeal or modification was obtained, the repealing or modifying instrument should produce a given effect. It was not to be denied that the order of the Prince Regent of the 23d June last, would have produced this effect. It satisfied our law. It was quite a different question, whether independent of the law, it was such an abandonment of their system as he would require.—He entertained no doubt that it would have been the bounden duty of the chief magistrate, if the two countries had remained at

peace, to have issued the proclamation enjoined by our law. He would have had no discretion upon the subject. He had only to look at the operation of the Prince Regent's order, and it was such as our law had required. Mr. C. did not doubt that the British government intended, by the condition with which it was coupled, to urge hereafter our implied consent to those orders in council, whenever it might determine to revive them. But the president could not have been restrained, by any such sinister design, from the performance of a positive duty. In the case of the arrangement first with Mr. Erskine, and afterwards with the French government, the manner in which the aggressive edicts of the respective countries were discontinued, was far from being unexceptionable. The president, however, looking to the substance of things, issued on both those occasions his proclamation, and he was right in doing so. Whether, therefore, the American merchant or his agent in England, prior to a knowledge thereof of the declaration of war, advertised to the terms of the law, the practice of our government on similar occasions, or the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster, he would have been equally brought to the conclusion that the revocation of the orders in council in England, would have been followed by the repeal here of our non-importation law. Under these circumstances shipments were made. And what puts the question beyond dispute, is that the president, in the message delivered at the opening of the present session, has said that the order of revocation was susceptible of explanations satisfying this government.

Mr. C. thought, that in all cases where the departure of the vessels from British ports was prior to a knowledge thereof of the war, relief ought to be afforded. Official information of that event, it appears, was received on the 1st August. The shipments made prior to that time, were made when the repeal of our law might have been fairly anticipated, and under ignorance of its continued existence. A still stronger class of cases is that which consists of purchasers prior to the 2d February, 1811. They bought when the trade was unrestricted, and of course violated neither the prohibitory provisions of the law, nor the policy of the government. When, by the president's proclamation of the 2d of November, 1810, it became unlawful to introduce their goods subsequent to the 2d of February, they abstained from their introduction. Whilst they ordered their goods not to be shipped from Great Britain, and thus abided by and conformed to the law, as good citizens, others violated the law and introduced their goods after the 2d of February, 1811. These were relieved from the forfeiture and penalties which they had incurred by the law of the ensuing month, prescribing as the rule, the time of departure from the British ports and not the arrival in America of the vessel. Shall we then thus suffer the violators of the law to escape, and punish its observers?

With regard to all who shipped after the 1st of August, the plea of ignorance of the continuance of the non-importation cannot be urged. They knew they were acting contrary to the law. They were fully apprised of the fact too, that this house had refused, before the declaration of war, to suspend the operation of the law. They were probably also informed, that after that event, propositions to repeal and modify it were rejected. The state of war itself rendered the trade unlawful. It was in vain to say they did not intend to violate the law. It was a palpable, wilful, undisguised violation. Remit the forfeiture in their case, and your law is virtually repealed. What is the present course of the trade, said Mr. C. to the peninsula? It is to place American capital in Great Britain, which is constantly accumulating there. Its return can only be effected in British commodities. Having said to one class of shippers, after the war, that they shall be exonerated, how will you hereafter excuse another when they shall present themselves before you? Precedents are dangerous. The human mind, in a state of difficulty and embarrassment, was prone to take refuge under them.—Remit in all cases, as had been contended for, and you let in a flood, deluging the empire of the law, against which your utmost wisdom and sagacity will be unable to provide a competent embankment.

As to the terms on which relief was to be afforded or withheld, he was decidedly of opinion, that there ought to be no conditions. The law ought to be enforced or not. He thought a compromise in the case dangerous and undignified. Indeed he felt shocked at the idea of an equivalent. Already are our laws too openly violated or fraudulently eluded. Shall we degrade them still farther, by carrying them into the market, and fixing a price upon their violation? Extend the principle of an equivalent from cases of prohibition merely to instances of moral turpitude—to felony and homicide; and every gentleman will see and feel its enormity. No, sir, let us not pollute our hands with this wretched.

The proposed equivalent contemplates taking from the merchant his extraordinary profit, leaving him the ordinary profit; fixing, therefore, a rule for future violations. Now the ordinary profit is exactly that with which the merchant, in a regular course of trade, will be contented. He will trade with alacrity under the firm of the United States & Co. if you will leave him his customary profits, taking only the excess. But he would ask, if the firm gets into complete operation, what would become of the extra profit? Holding the opinion that he did, in favor of the law of non-importation, he felt himself under the necessity of defending it no less against the open assaults of its avowed enemies, than the effects of the principle contended for by its professed friends. He was alone the solitary (he feared feeble) advocate of the law. The consequence of a general remission of the forfeitures was its virtual repeal. The consequence also of the equivalent contended for, by fixing as a standard the extraordinary profit, was its virtual repeal. He was for a remission in the specified cases, where remission appeared to him to be due.—He was for an enforcement of the law in all other cases.—He was opposed to the establishment of a principle, which if practised upon, and he did not see how it was not to be, if once adopted, under the delusive idea of taking the extraordinary profit, most completely prostrated the law.

But this principle of an equivalent was unjust or impracticable in operation. One merchant has imported a gainful cargo, and then a losing one.—The same merchant has imported one parcel of merchandise on which

he has made profit, and another on which he has sustained a loss—will you estimate the profit only, or take into view both profit and loss? How can you adapt any general rule to this variety of cases? Again.—The extraordinary profits made upon the late importations result from the demand being greater than the supply. They will be divided between the importer, the jobber, and the retailer. Will each be compelled to relinquish his portion? And if not, upon what principle of equality can you take the one and not the other? If it be urged that the importers only have violated the law, it must be allowed, that the others are in the condition of accessories after the fact.

He would touch an incidental question which had been started, and cease with, he feared, his unprofitable discourse. It had been questioned, whether congress had the power to remit the moiety of forfeitures claimed by the officers making the seizure. The law which creates the forfeiture reserves the unqualified power of remitting the whole or any part.—It is true that it had vested that power, for convenience sake, in the secretary of the treasury. Congress may, however, abolish that office entirely, and place all its functions in some new institution, or, without abolishing the office, it may transfer the remitting power, or resume it themselves. In all these instances, it would be a mere change of tribunal. The principles which would guide in a decision of the question of remission, it is to be presumed, would be those of justice, and that is all the parties affected have a right to expect. If there be cases in England, where the crown is supposed not to be authorized to remit the informer's part of a penalty, he apprehended on investigation—it would be found to proceed from the power of remission not being reserved to the government in the law denouncing the penalty, as it is in our laws.

Mr. C. concluded by submitting the following resolution:

Resolved, That as far as respects the case of citizens of the United States, who purchased goods, wares and merchandise, the growth, production or manufacture of Great Britain, prior to the 2d February, 1811—and of citizens of the United States who shipped similar goods between the 23d day of June, and the first day of August, the petitioners ought to be relieved by a remission of the forfeitures and penalties which they have incurred, upon payment of legal costs; and that on all other cases of the petitioners, a recovery of the forfeitures and penalties incurred ought to be enforced.

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Shelby to the Secretary of War.

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) Sept. 5, 1812. SIR—In a government possessing the same extent of territory as that of the U. States, with her inhabitants scattered and detached, and organized as it is, that energy cannot be exercised as in governments more compact.

Impressed with the truth of the preceding fact; and being called by my fellow-citizens to fill the executive department of the government of this state and having entered upon the duties of the important station, I feel it a duty incumbent on me, to state to you, sir, for the consideration of the President of the U. States, my ideas on the subject of war measures north-west of the Ohio river.

When the north-western army commanded by general Hull marched, all western America were flattered with the hope of success; too soon have we experienced a reverse, and that hope which beamed in every countenance a few days since, is now filled with astonishment, with mortification & anxiety, arising from a rapid succession of misfortunes, unknown in the annals of our historical events. The surrender of the fort of Michilimacinae and its garrison—Detroit and the army commanded by general Hull—the evacuation of Chicago and the murder of the garrison on the way from thence to fort Wayne by the Indians, are distressing facts.

The Indians, thus elated with success, encouraged and supported by the British from Canada, will now endeavor to extend their savage & barbarous devastations along the extensive frontier of the state of Ohio, and the several territories, unless checked by the detachment of militia lately ordered from this state by my predecessor, and the regular troops who have marched under colonel Wells. It is believed from information received from various sources, that the Indians are collecting in force at several points from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, with intent to make vigorous attacks on both the Indiana and Illinois territories; and should they be successful in a direction towards Vincennes, we shall, I fear, for a time have the Ohio river for a barrier from the mouth of Kentucky to the junction of Ohio and the Mississippi.

To regain possession of the posts on the waters of the Lakes will require time but in the mean while, to stop the invasion of the enemy is all important to the welfare of our common country. It is expected that the troops that have marched and now marching from this state, the state of Ohio and Indiana territory, will be so arranged by governor Harrison, (in whom they have great confidence,) as to protect the great extent of frontier, and to act offensively likewise, if properly supplied with provisions and other necessities.

It is not to be expected from the success our Indian enemy have met with, and the aid they will receive from the British that they will be subdued this campaign; they are elated and will act with more vi-

gour and be more determined than usual. To subdue them is the important question. The time of the present detachment of militia now in service will expire next February: to keep the enemy in check, it is conjectured their places will be supplied by troops of a similar description, ready to take the field next spring at as early a period as the nature of the country in which they will have to act, and other circumstances will justify the measure.

To march an army at a critical moment to act offensively, is an object ever to be desired, and on such movements the success of a campaign often depends. So remote, as the scene of war in western America is from the seat of the general government, and so variant are the measures to be pursued, which are to guide an army to honor and success, against a subtle, wary enemy; it appears to me impossible for the President to adopt with certainty, a line of operations to be observed by any officer appointed to command in this section of the U. S. however skilful the commander, and however judicious the arrangements may be at the moment when made, circumstances often occur which render a change necessary. On an emergency of this kind, to be compelled to have recourse to the war department, forward a statement of facts, and receive an answer, will not only greatly retard the movements of an army, but may wholly defeat the desired object.

From the same source other causes may arise, which will often delay the marching of an army—perplex both officers and soldiers, have a tendency to disgust men with the service, and in a long tedious war render it difficult for government to call forth those resources which the exigency of the case may require.

The cases here alluded to, will arise from occurrences which it will be impossible for you to correct in due time; and which have come within my own observation in times past; Inattention, or any other misconduct, in quarter-masters, contractors, commissaries and pay-masters, or either of them, in the western country, so distant from you, may produce irretrievable misfortune.

The circumstances which lead me to these reflections, arise from the delay which took place in marching the first detachment of the militia from this state, under general Payne. Notwithstanding the emergency of the case required the utmost promptitude, being intended to succor general Hull; yet every thing necessary for their equipment, except arms and ammunition, was purchased and prepared after marching orders were issued; and the dispatch at last is greatly to be attributed to the exertion of individuals; nay, even the patriotic spirit of the ladies in making markes and tents. Although it would have been impossible for this army under any arrangement to have reached Detroit in time to have relieved general Hull—yet, if it had not been detained at Georgetown and Newport, waiting for the necessary supplies at both places, possibly by forced marches, the garrison at Chicago might have been saved.

I am not disposed to find fault with any arrangement which has been made, nor with any officer of any department of the government; yet, when important facts occur they ought to be made known, and the evil in future prevented. When the orders issued for calling into active service, three regiments of this states' quota of the 100,000 militia, they were promised two months' pay at the place of rendezvous. This I am informed was complied with. In two or three days after these regiments marched from Georgetown, a requisition was made for the residue of this states' quota: Three regiments of infantry and about 300 cavalry have marched to join Gen. Payne; and three other regiments have crossed the Ohio below into the Indiana and Illinois territories. These troops are certainly entitled to every compensation and equipments, which those first ordered in to service received;—yet, I am induced to believe, they have not received the two months pay in advance, nor scarcely any other article of equipment to make them comfortable, and protect them from the inclemency of the weather, nor hospital stores.—Such is the fact as respected two regiments and the cavalry, that passed this place. Men who engage for so long a tour as six months, are compelled to expend money for necessary articles of clothing, and the cavalry in considerable addition to that of the infantry. Many thousand dollars of debts have been contracted, under a confidence that two months' pay in advance would be made to the whole of the militia, when called into actual service. Both debtors and creditors have been disappointed, except as to the three first regiments; which has occasioned murmurings and discontent—a circumstance to be regretted, not only as it respects the soldiers and their creditors, but as to the effect it may have on a future call of the militia.

To aid the great objects of the government in arranging and carrying on the

Necessary war measures, is the duty of every American citizen; but more especially is it the duty of those characters who are selected in the several states, to carry into effect the executive departments thereof. Since coming into my present office, I have seriously reflected on the present situation of our North-Western frontiers, and am induced to believe, that unless some change of measures are adopted, the objects of the president as contemplated at present will be defeated, however wisely planned; much blood be spilt unnecessarily—immense sums of money improperly spent;—and what I most apprehend and dread, a dissatisfaction among our citizens to the great cause, from some of the reasons heretofore assigned.

To remedy the mischiefs apprehended, I will take the liberty of suggesting to the president, the propriety of appointing a board of respectable characters, resident in the Western country, responsible to him, in any way which it shall be his pleasure to direct, with power to call into service, under the laws of Congress, the militia, which may be required from time to time from the states of Kentucky, Ohio and the territories of Indiana and Illinois, to direct their operations either of offence or defence—to require from the war department all the munitions of war necessary for the supply of the troops, and all necessary equipments—and to have the controul over the subordinate agents of the war department, within the district assigned—to make it the duty of the board to report to the department of war, from time to time, the measures by them adopted.

A board thus organized, would not fail of success in all the war measures in this section of the United States: Characters properly selected to such an office, would feel a prompt desire to promote our common cause; from their knowledge of the country, they would be able to direct the necessary operations against the enemy, and whenever necessary, being in the vicinity of the army, give their advice to the officer commanding, and order out detachments to his aid, or divert the enemy so as certainly to insure success in the main enterprise, and secure our frontiers from savage cruelty and devastation.

If such a board was now organized, and had the controul of the present armament, I would pledge myself the Indians would have cause to lament this campaign, and their temerity in joining the British and deserting the friendship of the U. States. This is not a singular or novel idea—it is one formerly entertained and practised by general Washington, when president of the United States, and still adhered to by all men of experience in this country.

While I am writing this letter, I have received a dispatch from Gov. Harrison, dated at Piqua on the 2d inst. in which he informs me that Gen. Winchester was ordered on to take the command of the detachment sent on from this state for the relief of Gen. Hull. This arrangement at once, divides the army under governor Harrison, and renders either part unequal to any object of importance, and ruins the fairest prospect of the expedition. It shews, however, in the strongest point of view, the utility of the plan that I propose, of forming a board of war measures in the western country, who would have a clear knowledge of the whole ground before them, and could project plans against the enemy, which might with certainty be carried into complete effect. Notwithstanding our late ill fortune on the lakes, I made great calculations upon the army under Gov. Harrison—had they proceeded rapidly on, it is more than probable, he could with the force he had, retaken Detroit with very little loss. In his army, were many of the most influential and respectable citizens of this state, from whom every thing was to be expected, which, possibly could be achieved by any set of men on earth. And I believe had his march not been interrupted, in a very short time, we should have seen the flag of the United States, again waving on the bank of lake Erie.

Before I had concluded this letter, information is received that a number of families, had been killed by the Indians on the waters of White river, twelve or fifteen miles from the Ohio, in the Indiana territory; and that the inhabitants thereof, are crossing to this state by hundreds. Should the Indians attack the territories of Indiana and Illinois, in that force which the present situation of our affairs as relates to the war against Canada seems almost to invite them to, there is no power here to order men out of this state to their assistance, nor is there the smallest provision made of arms or ammunition for an expedition, should it be expedient to carry one into the Indian towns, to draw them from our frontiers into their own country.

I have written you a long letter; the happiness and welfare of my country have prompted me to it, and will I trust, be a sufficient apology.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your most obedient serv't.
ISAAC SHELBY.

The Hon. Wm. Eustis Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War's Answer to the foregoing.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept 17, 1812.

SIR—Your Excellency's letter of the 5th. inst. has been received and laid before the president. The intelligence and patriotism which have dictated the useful information, which you have been

pleased to communicate is duly appreciated.

The embarrassments attending the organization, direction, and supplies of any force, with the difficulty of determining the amount, and time which exigencies may require, at so distant a point from the seat of government, have been sensibly felt. To find an adequate remedy, has engaged much of the attention of the Executive.

From a board of intelligent, influential, and patriotic citizens, much useful information, and other essential advantages might be derived. Whether they could be clothed with the powers suggested, is a question requiring consideration. To meet existing emergencies, after consulting the lawful authority vested in the president—it has been determined to vest the command of all the forces on the western and north-western frontier in an officer, whose military character and knowledge of the country, appear to be combined with the public confidence. Gen. Harrison has accordingly been appointed to the chief command, with authority to employ officers, and to draw from the public stores, and every other practical source, all the means of effecting the object of his command.

In the great and unexpected demands, created by the late disasters, it will necessarily happen, that deficiencies in the supplies will be experienced. Every exertion, however, is making to provide for the troops, the munitions which they require.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a requisition made on governor Scott—to should requisitions be made beyond the quota assigned to the state of Kentucky, the president is assured of a prompt co-operation on the part of the executive, under the act of February, 1795.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
WM. EUSTIS.

His Excellency Gov. Shelby.

P. S. In addition to the supplies ordered from Pittsburgh, ten thousand pair of shoes, five thousand blankets, tents, camp equipage, and quarter master's stores, are on their way from Philadelphia for the N. Western Army. A part of them at least are on their way, and will be followed by the remainder without loss of time.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.
GREEK FIRE.

MR. EDITOR—Having seen in your very respectable paper a statement of the wonderful effect of the Greek fire, discovered by captain Maguire, an Irish gentleman of great ingenuity, I beg leave to state to you the exact particulars.

About a fortnight since, this gentleman at the solicitation of several respectable persons, made an experiment in the river, near Chelsea water works, by sinking a bottle that held three pints of liquid, much resembling in appearance common blacking for boots. To the neck of this bottle fastened a small fuse which was lowered over the wall into the river seven feet deep. The explosion was dreadful, and the effect equally so, it having blown up 24 feet of the wall, with large stones, at least two hundred weight that were clapped together with iron.

The officers and gentlemen that were present, amongst whom were colonels, Wilson and Lowe, general Baker, capt. Mullan and Nunn, were positive that a column of not less than seven tons of water was, with the stones, &c. thrown to the height of sixty feet above the level of the river. Another property it possesses still more dreadful and which no human foresight can prevent, is, that it will float on the surface of the water as a vast liquid mass of fire—consequently sending it into a harbor with the tide, it will burn all before it.

The major general of the ordnance, with a true wish to encourage genius, has afforded Mr. Maguire every assistance in his power, as it was by his immediate desire, it is said, he came to this country. Was real merit thus countenanced in our own nation, there would not be such emigration of men of abilities to other kingdoms.

M. OR.

"In the two sieges, the deliverance of Constantinople may be chiefly ascribed to the novelty, the terrors, and the real efficacy of the Greek Fire. The important secret of compounding and directing this artificial flame was imparted by Callinicus, a native of Heliopolis in Syria, who deserted from the service of the caliph to that of the emperor. The skill of a chymist and engineer was equivalent to the succour of fleets and armies; and this discovery of improvement of the military art was fortunately reserved for the distressful period, when the degenerate Romans of the East were incapable of contending with the warlike enthusiasm and youthful vigour of the Saracens. The historian who presumes to annihilate this extraordinary composition should suspect his own ignorance and that of his Byzantine guides, so prone to the marvellous, so careless, and, in this instance so jealous of the truth. From their obscure, and perhaps fallacious hints, it should seem that the principal ingredient of the Greek fire was the naphtha, or liquid bitumen, a light, tenacious, and inflammable oil, which springs from the earth, and catches fire as soon as it comes in contact with the air. The naphtha was mingled, I know not by what methods or in what proportions, with sulphur and with the pitch that is extracted from evergreen fires. From this mixture, which produced a

thick smoke and a loud explosion, proceeded a fierce and obstinate flame, which not only roused in perpendicular ascent, but likewise burnt with equal vehemence in descent or lateral progress; instead of being extinguished, it was nourished and quickened, by the element of water; and sand, urine, or vinegar, were the only remedies that could damp the fury of this powerful agent, which was justly denominated by the Greeks, the *liquid, or maritime, fire*. For the annoyance of the enemy, it was employed with equal effect, by sea and land, in battles or in sieges. It was either poured from the rampart in large boilers, or launched in red hot balls of stone and iron, or darted in arrows and javelins, twisted round with flax and tow, which had deeply imbibed the inflammable oil: sometimes it was deposited in fire-ships, the victims and instruments of a more ample revenge and was most commonly blown through long tubes of copper, which were planted on the prow of a galley, and fancifully shaped into the mouths of savage monsters, that seemed to vomit a stream of liquid and consuming fire. This important art was preserved at Constantinople, as the palladium of the state; the galleys and artillery might occasionally be lent to the allies of Rome; but the composition of the Greek fire was concealed with the most jealous scruple, and the terror of the enemies was increased and prolonged by their ignorance and surprise. In the treatise of the administration of the empire, the royal author suggests the answers and excuses that might best elude the indiscreet curiosity and importunate demands of the Barbarians. They should be told that the mystery of the Greek fire had been revealed by an angel to the first and greatest of the Constantines, with a sacred injunction, that this gift of heaven, this peculiar blessing of the Romans, should never be communicated to any foreign nation: that the prince and subject were alike bound to religious silence under the temporal and spiritual penalties of treason and sacrilege; and that the impious attempt would provoke the sudden and supernatural vengeance of the God of the Christians. By these precautions, the secret was confined, above four hundred years, to the Romans of the east; and to the end of the eleventh century, the Pisans, to whom every sea and every art were familiar, suffered the effects, without understanding the composition of the Greek fire. It was at length either discovered or stolen by the Mahometans; and in the holy wars of Syria and Egypt, they retorted an invention, contrived against themselves, on the heads of the Christians. A knight, who despised the swords and lances of the Saracens, relates, with heartfelt sincerity, his own fears, and those of his companions, at the sight and sound of the mischievous engine that discharged a torrent of the Greek fire, the *feu Grecquois*, as it is styled by the more early of the French writers. It came flying through the air, says Joinville, like a winged long-tailed dragon, about the thickness of an hog's head, with the report of thunder and the velocity of lightning; and the darkness of the night was dispelled by this deadly illumination. The use of the Greek, or as it might now be called, of the Saracen fire, was continued to the middle of the fourteenth century, when the scientific or casual compound of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal, effected a new revolution in the art of war and the history of mankind.

Gibbon's Rome, vol. 6, page 419.

Extract of a letter from general Samuel Hopkins, to Major William Trigg.

"On my arrival at home, I found two pieces in two Bardstown papers, signed 'One of the Army,' replete with much scurrility and the most opprobrious falsehoods. I might have consented to let such dirty malignant scoundrels die in their own stench, but in a late Palladium, and Telegraph, I have been falsely and indecently attacked, and when or where it is to end I know not. If the charges of these men are true, I am certainly the proper subject of punishment; if they are not, the covert assertions of men who are afraid or ashamed to put their names to their publications, ought not to operate to my injury. I pray you, my friend, use your influence and request all my friends to use theirs, to settle the public mind by a public enquiry—a court martial would by me be preferred. I trust the assembly will order it, or instruct the governor to do so. I am willing to take up these publications, aided by any more they can invent or scrape up, summon the authors to appear as parties, prosecutors or witnesses, and let a trial progress."

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

(Copy.)

Camp, on Mississinewa two miles above Silver Heels, Dec 12th, 1812.

DEAR GENERAL,

After a fatiguing march of three days and one night from Greenville, I arrived with the detachment under my command at a town on the Mississinewa, thought by the spies to be Silver Heels town; but proved to be a town settled by a mixture of Delaware and Miami Indians.

About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, undiscovered, a charge was made upon the town, when many fled over the river, others surrounded—those who fled made resistance after crossing, by firing across the river. Thirty-seven prisoners are taken, whom I shall bring in with me, including men, women and children—seven warriors were killed. After disposing of the prisoners I marched a part of the detachment down the river, and burned three villages without resistance; I then returned and encamped on the ground where stood the first village attacked.

This morning about day light, or a little before,

my camp was attacked by a party of Indians (the number unknown, but supposed to be between two and three hundred) on my right flank occupied by Major Ball's squadron, who gallantly resisted them for about three quarters of an hour, when the Indians retreated, after being most gallantly charged by Capt. Trotter at the head of his troop of cavalry. We lost in the first action one killed and one wounded, (by accident the last)—in the action of this morning, we have eight killed, and about twenty-five or thirty wounded; not having yet gotten a report, I am unable to state the number exactly. The Indians have lost about forty killed, from the discoveries now made; the spies are out at present ascertaining the number. I have sent to Greenville for a reinforcement, and send you this hasty sketch. A detailed report shall hereafter be made known to you, noticing particularly those companies and individuals, who have distinguished themselves signally.

I anticipate another attack before I reach Greenville, but rest assured, my dear general, they shall be warmly received. I have a detachment composed of the bravest fellows, both officers and soldiers, in the world. Our return will be commenced this morning. Among our killed I have to deplore the loss of the brave Capt. Pierce—Lieut. Waltz, of Capt. Markle's troop of cavalry is also mortally wounded. Their gallant conduct shall be noticed hereafter.

Yours with the greatest respect
And esteem,
JOHN B. CAMPBELL,
Lt. Col. 19th Reg. U. S. Infantry.
Gen. W. H. Harrison, Com. N. W. Army.

The following is a correct list of the killed and wounded in the Battle of Massassin away on the morning of the 18th inst. and in the skirmish on the 17th.

On the 17th. in Capt. Hopkins's troop, killed—sergt. James Wright. In Capt. Elmore's troop of Kentucky volunteers, sergt. Thomas Smith, wounded, since dead.

On the 18th. in Capt. Hopkins's troop of regulars, wounded, Lieut. James Hedges, slightly, privates, Thomas Robinson, badly; John Holcroft, badly; John May, slightly; John Fain, badly; Thomas Salisbury, badly.

In Capt. Markle's troop of Pennsylvania volunteers, killed, Lieut. Daniel Watts; James Griffin, private; wounded, Corporals Henry Breneman, badly; Robert Skilly slightly; saddler James Smith, since dead; Robert Campbell, dangerously; Finley Carnahan, badly; Wm. Louge, dangerously; Joseph Chambers, badly; Jas Selby, slightly; Thomas Porter, badly; John McCarman, badly; Robert Cooper, slightly; David Braden, slightly; John Bennet, slightly.

In Capt. Garrard's troop of Kentucky volunteers—killed, Thomas Bedford; Beverly Brown, privates; wounded, Lieut. Edmund Basey, slightly; Lieut. David Hichman, slightly; Q. M. Sergt. Strother G. Hawkins, slightly; sergt. G. Edwards, slightly; Farrier, T. M. Cormak; Moses Richeson; Thomas Easton, badly; Wm. Scott, mortally; Thomas Webster.

In Capt. Pierce's troop of Ohio volunteers—killed, Capt. Bemoni Pierce; Dan Cunningham, private; wounded, Wm. Morrow, private.

In Lieut. Warren's troop of Pennsylvania volunteers, wounded, Cornet Greer.

In Cornet Lee's troop of Michigan volunteers, wounded, David Hall; Michael M'Dormot; Cyrus Hunter, privates.

In Capt. Trotter's troop of Kentucky volunteers, wounded, Capt. George Trotter Jun. slightly; sergt. Byrd Smith badly; Corporal Henry Riddle dangerously, privates, Salem Pyatt, since dead; David Steel slightly.

In Capt. Elliott's company of U. S. Infantry, wounded, Walter M'Allister; Henry Walter, Thomas Watlington, privates.

In Capt. Butler's Pittsburgh Blues killed, John Francis Lousong, private; wounded, Corporals Elliott and Reed; privates, Joseph Dodds, Isaac Chess.

We have been politely favored, by gen. Harrison, with the following copy of a letter, addressed by him to the secretary of state, tendering his resignation as governor of the territory of Indiana.

HEAD QUARTERS, N. W. Army,
Delaware, Dec. 28, 1812.

SIR—Having been informed that the Senate of the United States had postponed a decision upon my nomination to the rank of Brigadier in the army, until it should be ascertained that I would relinquish the office of governor of the Indiana territory; and believing that no such relinquishment had been insisted on from others, under similar circumstances, I refused to make the required declaration. I have lately heard, however, that the nomination has been sanctioned, and although it is not my wish to accept of the military appointment, I have determined to resign the civil office; and accordingly request the president to receive this as my resignation of the government of the Indiana territory, and my wish not to be considered as a candidate for a re-appointment.

Upon leaving an office so important as that which I now give up, and to which I have been successively appointed by an Adams, a Jefferson, and a Madison, I cannot but derive great satisfaction from the reflection, that I have been fortunate enough to execute every command that I have received from the general government. It is a source of still greater pleasure to me, to know, that during my administration of upwards of twelve years, in which no small share of the whole powers of government were placed in my hands, I have uniformly given to those powers a construction the most favorable to the liberties of the people; that no instance of injustice or oppression towards a single individual has been charged against me; no civil officer deriving his commission from me has been dismissed; and that from the day of my assuming the government, to that of my departure from the territory, I have never ceased to receive unequivocal evidence, of attachment and affection, from its citizens.

Will you be pleased sir, to assure the president of my eternal gratitude for the many marks of his confidence which I have received, and accept for yourself the assurances of my greatest respect and esteem.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.
Hon. JAMES MONROE, Esq. Sec'y of State.

A PROCLAMATION.
GEORGE, P. R.

Whereas, we are informed that great numbers of mariners and sea faring men, his majesty's natural born subjects, are in the service of divers foreign princes and states, to the prejudice of his majesty's do-

minions; and whereas, attempts may be made to seduce some of his majesty's subjects, contrary to their allegiance and duty to his majesty, to enter on board ships or vessels belonging to the United States of America, with intent to commit hostilities against his majesty or his subjects, or otherwise to adhere or give aid or comfort to his majesty's enemies upon the sea; now we, in order that none of his majesty's subjects may ignorantly incur the guilt and penalties of such breaches of their allegiance and duty, have thought it necessary, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, and by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council, to publish this proclamation, hereby notifying and declaring that all persons, being his majesty's subjects, who shall enter or serve, or be found on board any ships or vessels of war, or other ships or vessels belonging to the United States of America, with intent to commit hostilities against his majesty or his subjects, or who shall otherwise adhere or give aid or comfort to his majesty's enemies upon the sea, will thereby become liable to suffer the pains of death, and all other pains and penalties of high treason and piracy; and we do hereby declare, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, our intention and firm resolution to proceed against all such offenders according to law.

Given at our court at Carleton-house, the 29th day of October, 1812, and in the 52d year of his majesty's reign.
God save the King

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
'News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, JANUARY 12, 1813

GEN. SMYTH & GEN. PORTER.

The public do not seem to have formed a decided opinion of the conduct of those officers; and we have refrained from expressing ours until we obtained a clear view of the whole ground on which they acted—contenting ourselves with re-publishing the statements of both of them.

General Porter's conduct during the last session of Congress, had before sickened us with him as a public character. One of the loudest war-hawks at the commencement of the session, he yet, with many of his New-York colleagues, deserted his party, to promote the election of De Witt Clinton.

Smyth's gasconading proclamations, success alone would excuse; and of that he should have been certain, before they were issued—otherwise the obvious effect would be, to sink his own reputation, and the credit of our arms. So far, however from his having strong grounds on which he might rely for success, he issued them without once thinking of the means necessary to accomplish the object which he had in view. Neither boats nor provisions appear to have been provided in sufficient quantities, he embarked some of his men before he knew these obstacles existed; and still was ignorant of the disposition of part of his army, as to crossing the lines.

Porter backed the gasconades of Smyth, and when the latter abandoned the enterprise, contrary to all rules of military discipline, publicly charged his commander with cowardice and treason.

In this state of affairs, the militia are dismissed to their homes; the army, after the sacrifice of some gallant men, retired into winter quarters; and Smyth must account to his superiors for the failure of his enterprise.

In his official dispatch of Dec. 4, he states that "the contractor was called on to furnish 'rations for 2500 men for four days, when it was found he could furnish the pork, but not the flour. Sixty barrels were required, only 'thirty-five were furnished.' Again: 'It has been in the power of the contractor's agent to excite some clamour against the course pursued. He finds the contract a losing one at this time; and would wish to see the army in Canada, that he might not be bound to supply it.' And in his letter to several gentlemen of New-York, of December 3, he requests them not 'to join in the senseless clamour excited against him by an interested man,' and this contractor and interested man appears to be no other than the aforesaid general Porter.

General Porter, it seems, had read these official statements in the printing-office, and perceiving that some clamour might be excited against him, for not supplying the army with provisions, he endeavours to cast the failure of the enterprise from his own shoulders, and therefore "does not hesitate to ascribe it to the cowardice of Gen. Smyth."

These publications produce a duel between the two renowned and valiant generals, in company "with their friends and surgeons!" ("careful souls!") "both," say the seconds, "behaved 'with the utmost coolness and unconcern; a shot was exchanged in as intrepid and firm 'a manner as possible' (possible! mark this readers) 'by each gentlemen, without effect.' Then general Porter being convinced (and mark this too, reader) by this shooting, that the disgrace on the frontier was not ascribable to the cowardice of general Smyth, retracts the charge, as if the shooting of the two generals had any thing to do with the failure of the expedition—whereupon "general Smyth then explained, that his remarks on general Porter, were the result of irritation," (though the said general had before made his charges against general Porter the subject of an official dispatch to general Dearborn) "and were intended as provocatives from having 'been assailed by general Porter, and that he knew nothing derogatory to Porter's character as a gentleman and officer.'"

Indeed! General Smith know nothing derogatory to general Porter's character as a gentleman and officer, when he had previously assured the world that as a public agent, he had failed to supply the army with rations, and was willing to see it vanquished in Canada, to get off from a losing contract. It is very shrewdly suspected by some, that the fear of taking a second shot made both generals come to terms; and has proved to the world that neither of them are fit for the places which they fill.

CONGRESS.

A resolution proposed by Mr. Pope has passed the Senate to appoint a committee to enquire what provision should be made to the mounted volunteers for their services last year. The Senate have agreed to all the amendments made by the House of Representatives, to the bill concerning the merchants bonds; so that it only wants the signature of the president to become a law. The resolution expressing the opinion of the House of Representatives of the gallantry of Capt. Hull, Jones and Decatur, has passed that body and sent to the Senate.

The land committee have proposed to sell a portion of the public lands in tracts of 80 acres—to repeal the law which allows a credit in part of the purchase money; and to sell land hereafter at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The bill to amend the naturalization law, has not yet passed, nor the one for establishing post roads to the head quarters of our armies. Bills are before the same body for raising an additional army of 20,000 men for one year, unless sooner discharged; to repeal the act which allows a bounty in land as to soldiers hereafter enlisted; to raise the cash bounty to those who enlist for five years in the old army to forty dollars; to appoint an additional major to each regiment in the army; and a third lieutenant to each company, with the emoluments now allowed to second lieutenants, and to grant the recruiting officers five dollars for each soldier they enlist for five years. The House of Representatives have requested each member of that body to wear mourning for one month, in testimony of their respect for the memory of Mr. Smiley, of Pennsylvania, who died, aged 71, on the 29th of December.

* If these bills pass into laws, our regular army will amount to 55,000 men—a number, perhaps not too great to carry on the war with vigour, but would not have been necessary—had the feigned constitutional scruples of our worthy federal governors, not been infused into the minds of our militia. We rejoice, that the same scruples against engaging in the defence of their country have not been felt by any of our western volunteers.

GOV. SHELBY'S LETTER

To the late Secretary of War, published in this days Gazette, is worth an attentive perusal. It discovers that so early as the 5th day of September last, the Secretary was advised of many of the wants of our western armies, and of the causes which would probably retard their movements on the then contemplated campaigns. The imperious duties which the Secretary had to do, were pointed out to him, and if he had performed them, it is almost certain that our army, instead of suffering at this time in the wilderness, would have been the triumphant conquerors of Michigan and Upper Canada. The answer of the Secretary is short and snappish—it promises that the advice offered, would be attended to, and that the powers which Shelby recommended to be reposed in a board of war, were conferred on Governor Harrison. How well the Secretary fulfilled these promises is known: how good was the advice offered, proved by the result.

Quere. Has not the Secretary since the date of his letter transferred, many powers from Harrison to others—whom he permits to act independent of Harrison? And is not this one cause of Harrison's disgust to the service? and of the present situation of the army?

Depreciation of property in Lexington!

When the intemperate zeal of some of the Democrats of Lexington, induced them to burn Mr. Popes effigy, a writer in the Statesman under the signature of "Clio," and some of the honorable senators friends, said that the politics of the town would ruin it, that the most distinguished inhabitants would remove from it, and there would be a total depreciation of property.—As a proof of the truth of their predictions some lots sold in Lexington soon after at 100¢ per foot, and last week one sold at the enormous price of \$500 per foot.—So much for Democratic politics!! Most towns in the union, would wish to be ruined in this way.

Captain Morris who acted as lieutenant of the Constitution, when the Guerriere was taken, has been appointed to command the A'ans frigate, which was lately hauled up, lengthened 15 feet, and re-launched at Washington.

Paul Hamilton, has resigned the office of Secretary of the Navy. His successor is not named. Rumours are in circulation that general Wilkinson has been ordered on to Washington, and that he will there be appointed to the office of Secretary of War!!

Lieut. Col. Christie, whose gallantry at the battle of Queenstown, was so conspicuous, has arrived at Washington.

The National Intelligencer of the 31st of December, states, that contrary to former rumours, the congressional election of Vermont, had terminated favourably.—The whole representation from that state are republican. The legislature of New-Hampshire, have adjourned, without electing a senator in the place of Mr. Cuts.

FRANKLINTON, January 4, 1813.

It is with unusual pleasure that we hasten to present to the public the following interesting particulars relative to the brilliant exploits at Mississinuiway. To dilate upon those splendid transactions would be futile and superfluous: the eloquent and manly address of Gen. HARRISON supercedes any thing that can hereafter be said upon the subject.

HEAD QUARTERS N. W. ARMY.
FRANKLINTON, January 2, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The commanding General has received from Lieut. Col. Campbell the official report of his late expedition against the Mississinuiway villages. The conduct of the Colonel, and his gallant detachment has been in every respect such as the general had anticipated. They have deserved well of their country, and have shed a lustre on the North Western Army. In no part of their duty have they failed. The officers vied with each other in setting a proper example to their men, and the conduct of the men was marked throughout by cheerfulness, alacrity and obedience up on the march,

and invincible bravery in the presence of the enemy. The detachment appears to have been worthy of their commander, and their commander worthy of them. Nothing can evince more clearly the merits of Lieut. Col. Campbell, than the confidence and attachment manifested for him by his command; an attachment, not produced by any improper indulgence or weak compliances, but established upon the solid basis of a zealous and punctual discharge of his own duty, and a mild, humane but determined exaction of obedience from his subordinates. Troops thus disposed, and thus commanded will be always invincible. Lt. Col. Campbell's official account will be transmitted to the Secretary of War; it will be published to the world, and the simple narrative of their actions will form the best eulogium upon the conduct of the troops. The general requests Lt. Cols. Campbell, Simerall, Major Ball, and all the other officers, non-commissioned officers and privates to accept his warmest thanks for their good conduct. The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who were fortunate enough to have an opportunity of distinguishing themselves by their valor or good conduct are as follows:

Kentucky Dragoons.

Lieut. Col. Simerall,
Major M'Dowell,
Capt. Trotter (slightly wounded)
Smith,
Johnson,
1st. Lt. Hobson,
Payne,
2d. Trotter,
Cornet Dishman,
Sgt. Major Montgomery,
Corporal Riddle,
Trumpeter Willman,
Major Ball's squadron, consisting of the
2d. regt. U. S. Light Dragoons,
12 months U. S. V. Dragoons,
Major Ball,
Captain Hopkins,
Garrard,
Markie,
McClendland (acting as 2d. Lt. to capt. Hopkins)
1st Lieut. Hedges [slightly wounded]
Basey,
and Adj't. Fullerton,
Warrens,
2d Lieut. Hickman,
Cornet and Qr. Master McClannahan,
Lee,
Greer (wounded)
Herod.
Serg't. Maj. Edwards,
Qr. Master Serg't. Hawkins,
Pittsburgh Blues, (12 months U. S. Infantry.)
Capt. Butler,
19th regt. U. S. Infantry.
1st Lieut. Gwynne,
Ensign Harrison,
Qr. Mr. Serg't. Levitt,
Spies and Guides,
Capt. Patterson Bain,
James Audrain,
William Conner,
Silas McCulloch,
James Thompson,
James Nuggs,
Joseph G. McClelland,
John Ruland

Capt. Hite, extra adjt.
Luze, (Volunteer.)
Doctor Moore,
Thomas Moore, P. Secretary,
Mr. Baylor,
Robert Mitchell (wagoner.)

The character of this gallant detachment, exhibiting, as it did, perseverance, patience, fortitude and bravery, would, however, have been incomplete, if, in the midst of victory they had forgotten the feelings of humanity. It is with the sincerest pleasure, that the general has heard, that the most punctual obedience was paid to his orders; not only in saving the women and children, in but sparing all the warriors who ceased to resist; and that even when vigorously attacked by the enemy, the claims of mercy prevailed over every sense of their own danger, and this Heroic Band respected the lives of their prisoners. The general believes that humanity and true bravery are inseparable. The rigid rules of war may sometimes, indeed, make a severe retaliation necessary; but the advantages which attend a frequent recurrence to it, are very uncertain, and are not to be compared to the blessings which providence cannot fail to shed upon the efforts of the soldier, who is "in Battle a Lion, but the battle once ended, in mercy a lamb."

Let an account of murdered innocence be opened in the records of Heaven against our enemies alone, the American soldier will follow the example of his government, and neither the sword of the one will be raised against the helpless or the fallen, nor the gold of the other paid for the scalp of a massacred enemy.

The general cannot pass by the opportunity that is afforded him, of bestowing deserved commendation upon a detachment of his army, without recurring to the merits of the other corps. They have not had, as yet their wishes gratified, in meeting the enemy, but they have nevertheless performed hard service under great deprivations. The Ohio Brigades are exerting themselves with vigor and effect in perfecting their discipline and performing some works requiring great labour. Those from Virginia and Pennsylvanians are vying with each other in the path of duty and discipline to a degree rarely equalled and never excelled. Since their arrival at Sandusky, a proper sense of subordination every where prevails, and the infamous principle, that the claims of patriotism would be satisfied by

Marching to the lines and looking at the enemy, is so completely exploded, that the general believes his authority would be scarcely sufficient to protect from the vengeance of the soldiery the wretch who should have the temerity to insult them by suggesting it. The general is happy in believing that his own Kentuckians are not behind the other corps of the army in the race of patriotism and duty. He has heard with a satisfaction, that he cannot find words to express, that the Brigade with which he first took the field & whose discipline has been confirmed & extended under the immediate direction of his worthy second general Winchester, have borne with fortitude and cheerfulness an unexampled privation of a principle article of the ration. The general records the circumstances for the edification and example of the rest of the army. Calculating upon the arrival of flour by the Auglaize and St. Mary's river, upon which a large quantity had been embarked under appearances indicating a most favorable termination of the voyage, no means were used to forward any by land, but by a very sudden and unexpected freezing of the rivers, the boats were arrested in progress, and the troops at Fort Winchester, consisting of a detachment of regulars under colonels Wells, Scott's, Lewis's, Allen's regiments of Kentucky Infantry, subsisted for ten days upon indifferent salt beef, without an ounce of flour. In this time, not a murmur was heard, and the sentiments which every where prevailed was that of continuing to serve as long as their services were wanted. What may not be expected from such troops, when the only difficulties of the campaign are once overcome, and they are brought in the presence of the enemy?

(Copy)
L. HUKILL,
Ass. Dpy. Adj. General.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office, Nicholasville Jessamine county, on the 31st of Dec. 1812; and if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the general Post-Office as dead letters.

Greenberry Triplett	Andrew Pickett
George Walker	Micajah Clark
Izarah Elkins	Paisey Hord
Anne Padgett	Micajah Clark
George Bryant	James Richards
George Hightower sen.	Robert Sympton
William M'Dowel	William Owens
Benj. Elkin	David Hoover
Humphrey Smith	Col. Joseph Crockett
John Zimmerman	Eliza Thomas
Micajah Clark	John Polz, esq.
Lewis Singleton	Robt. East
John Brown	Phebe Gorin
Thompson Howard	Thomas Scott
Viola Green	H. Roberts
Ezekiel Proctor	Mills Hainey
James Falkner	Francis Sewens
Laurence Young	William Walker
Joseph Hughs, Jun.	John Walker
Thos. Browner, Jun.	Jacob Salce
Gabriel Reed	Micajah Clark
Theodocia Elkin	John Throckmorton
John Garner	John Moore
Joshua Hightower	Morgan Brown
Reuben Hubbs	Roland Hughs
Laurence J. Daily	Abner Young
William Claybrook	George Cleveland
Thomas Scott	James Duncan
David Rice	James Sale
Ahijah Woods	Henderson Lewis
Cornelius Hill	Hugh Christman
Samuel Craig	John Ficklin
Peggy Gallispie	Simon Bohanan
James Martin	Benj. Elkin
John White	Isaiah Elkin
William Reeds	Benj. Elkin
David Walker	James Curd
James Sale	Samuel C. Steele
James Owens	John Carol
Humphrey Smith	Kitty F. Robards
James Bell	William Bourne
Mary Thurston	Abner Young
Anna Turner	Lucy Gatewood
Benj. Elkin	James Sale
Benj. Elkin	Humphrey Smith
David Deuman	William Scantland
Hugh Christman	Elias Griffith
Lewis Bowdery	Humphrey Smith
Polly Dunn	Benj. Elkin
James Smith	Concord Light
David Jackson	Richard Edwards
Betsy Floyd	John Ficklin
Kertis Shelton	Joseph C. Meredith
George Walker	Henry Raine
Benj. Elkin	
John George	

B. NETHERLAND, P. M.
January 12, 1813. 2-81.

William Leary

HAS just received from Philadelphia a general assortment of

MERCHANDISE.

Suitable for the present season.—Among which are—Mill Pitt and Cross-cut Saws, Anvils and Vices, and first quality Crowley Millington Steel.

He has also just received, 4 6 8 10 & 12 penny Cut nails, and Brads by the Keg—7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 window glass by the Box, also small kegs white Lead ground in Oil. Which may be sold low for Cash, or negotiable paper on a short credit.

Lexington Jan. 7, 1813. 2-41.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, on the 31st. December 1812, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Allen Simeon	Armstrong Sally
Anderson Amos	Alexander Jacob
Allen Paul	Acheson Hamilton
Arney Peter	Allen Charles
Alsobook John	Aimes Benjamin
Andrews Eliza	Amin William
Alexander William	Abermarty Blackstone
Almy Leonard	Appleyard John
Alison Samuel	
Brownson John	Back Harmond
Blattenberger Jacob	Baker William
Buckner Benjamin H.	Brown George
Blayds William H.	Binning Anthony
Bullock Waller	Bredlove Nathian
Berry William T.	Brack Lerris
Brown Catherine	Brown Abraham
Bennett Bowler C.	Busby James
Bennett Joel	Blythe James
Bolton John	Bryan Thomas
Buford Thomas	Brand Joseph

Boggs James	Burbridge Ezekiel
Brady Josiah	Brown Elizabeth
Brown Eliza M.	Bronson Silas
Burn George	Bell William
Burk Jacob	Brown Flenham
Boyer Robert	Brinega Linvill
Bennings James	Boyd Samuel
Birch Mary	Berry John W.
Brite Albertus	Bryan Elizabeth
Bowler John T.	Baighon Morris
Bennett E.	Buchannon Ann
Bell John	Bryan Daniel
Bell Franky	Brady Henry
Blevins John	Bullock Waller
Blon Samuel	Brack Josiah
Bains Thomas	Baldwin Daniel
Bowes Joseph	Bullock James
Blackmore George	Buolls Charles
Buckner Jr. Henry	Bettisworth Patsy
Bryan William	Boilman Amos
Bryan Joseph	Bunds Rachael
Buckner Elizabeth	Bullock Edmund
Bell David	Ballard William
Bywaters Hankerson R.	Bradley Perkins
Boyer John G.	Bradley Luke
Brady Josiah	Black Messrs. G. and
Biggs Andrew	Marquis
Bryan Daniel	

Comstock Brown	Clark George
Cord Price	Cunningham John
Cavins John	Chinn Achilles
Coudas Pitman	Clarke William
Campbell Catharine W.	Cole Peter H.
Crouch Thomas	Cavins John
Chinn Sarah	Colquhoun J.
Carlin Thomas	2 Cabell Joseph
Craig John	Cavanaugh Elizabeth
Causey Curtis	Cayhill William
Conn John M.	Carun John
Collins Lewis	Cassell David
Cooper Sarah	Crossdale
Carlton Jonathan	Core James
Conley Alexander	Cabness George J.
Colmesnit John D.	Crockett William
Carins Edward	Cattlett Marian
Campbell Rev. John P.	Currie James
Carry John	Colbert Christopher
Cayon Lewis	Cox John
Crothers Hugh	Coomes Richard
Cheany, Leonard	Castleman Mary Ann
Caruthers & Ory	Chandler James
Camron Robert A.	Casteen Henry
Clouds Pitman	Curry William
Colvert Christopher	Crowds Beddy
Craig Joseph	Creth Jacob
Loons Martin	Cabell Joseph
Cox John	Conelly Nancy
Crochet Newbold	Caporton Andrew
Camron Robert A.	Chinn John
Cook John,	Clerk of Fayette C. G.

Duncan William	3 Dowdall Bernard
Davis John W.	2 Drive Phoeby
Davis Thomas	Davis Jesse
Danford Betsey	Davis Paul
Dedman Richard	Dixson John
Dicke James	Day Isaac
Davidson John	Dillard John
Doyt Dennis	Didlake John
Duncan Samuel	Donan David C.

Ellison William	Erring Samuel
Evans Nathaniel	Elden Matilda
Ewing Putman	Elliott Willia
Edwards Rebecca J.	Elliott George
Eades James	Elizabeth Maria
Errins Owen	

Fisher John	Flourney Theodosia
Fountelory Joseph	Faulceld Joseph
Fisbel Samuel	Fleckner William
Foley Moses	Forsyth John
Fry Joshua	Faver Susanna
Fry Mr. Philip	Farell Isaac
Fair William	3 Favour John
Fristar John	Fowles William T.
Field E. H. & Co.	

Greenwood Benjamin	Granger
Grady Samuel	Gold Alexander
Goodwin Lev R.	Gardner James
Godard Abbot	Gatewood Joseph
Garnell Thomas H.	Gears William
Gorin Henry	2 Gayle Thomas
Gibbins Jaro	Gibson Thomas G.
Gray Stephen W.	Gray Benjamin T.
Griffin Spencer	Gresham Benjamin
Gordon William	2 Gray George
Gardner Polly	

Henderson James W.	Henry Joseph
Humphreys Ann C.	Heydet Mary
Huffman John	Hudson Reuben
Harrass William B.	Hull John
Hill Polly	Heron John
Hampton George	Hickey Wm.
Heminway Thompson	Hammond Samuel
Harris Ezekiah	Haley Benjamin
Helves Thomas B.	Hutcherson Nathaniel
Hodges John L.	Henovison John
Hoywood William	Hocks Lerris
Hall Joseph	Hanvermale Frederick
Hawkins Martin	Hart Eleanor
Hull Peter	Hodgson Joseph T.
Hampton James	Holston Nicholas
Headington Abel	Harris Thomas
Hawes Clary	Harrison Anne
Hodges Richard	Homdons Judah
Hughes John	Hanigain Edward B.
Holloway John	2 Holmes John A.
Holmes Hugh	2 Harry William
Hart John	Harri Nancy
Hendly William	Hawkins Elizabeth
Hodges John	Hays William
Humphreys James H.	Holding Samuel
Hunt William	Hughes William P.

Innes James	2 Jeney Joseph
Johnson Robertson	Jones Nicholas
Jackson Jacob	Ives Samuel T.
Jordan William	2 Jastone John
Jones Thomas	Jeter Archibald
Jouitt Charles	Jeter S.

Kemper James	Kiley Benjamin
Kennedy Matthew	Kerrich Hughey
Knapper John	King
King William	King Samuel
Kese Nancy	Knox Benjamin
Kelly William	King William
Kricle Francis	Kirtly Francis

Lerris Romeo	4 Long Zackariah
Long Gabriel	Lawson Daniel F.
Lawson Daniel F.	Loukett Ezekial
Laudeman Jacob	Lowdon John
Lego Wilson	Lincoln Thomas
Lee Gersham	Lindsey William
Lile John	Long Laurence
Lemon James	Lewis Matthew
Leg Samuel	Littrell Agga
Lightner William	Ling George
Lemore Rebecca	

Messick Job	Maris Richard
M'Nameer Elijah	Mansfield John L.
Murdock Elizabeth	Menafce Jarrot
M'Call John	M'Guire William
M'Pheters William	2 M'Clentock Samuel
M'Donald George	2 M'Clure Lawrence
Mills Charles	Mulchon Daniel
Mumphy Ann	2 M'gown William
Milton Elijah	Moore James

Moore Rebecca	3 Montague James
Morris John	M'Conadly Jacob
Mitchel Thomas	Michan Jacob
M'Murray Prudence	Manuel Thomas
M'Person Robert	M'Cardy Alexander
Minor Joseph	M'Clure Nathaniel
Mahorney Dennis	M'Clain John
M'Curd James	3 M'Gowan Charles
Mecker William P.	Millesan William
Moore Ann	Moffette Cyrus
Massie Nathaniel	Madison John H.
Morgan Nathan	Martin Truman
Merideth Samuel	Martin Juditha
Moore Mary C.	Melford Elizabeth
Mason John	Matorny Dennis
Monroe Lucy	M'Millan John
M'Connel Adam	2 M'Allum John
Moore Thomas P.	2 M'Graw John
Merideth Elisia	M'Quithy Mary
Montague James	Martin Isaac
Murdock William	Milligan William
Monroe William	M'Kee Archibald
M'Kardy Alexander	Martin Truman
Mason Micajah	Mayfield Thomas
Miller Frederick	Moore Harbin H.
Manuel Thomas	Mason Richard
Mores James	Montgomery Wm.
Martin Isaiah	Maxwell John
M'Grath Miss	Merry J. Capt.
Mofford Elizabeth	Mason George
Matthew Joshua	M'Leonore Joel
Maddox Nottley	M'Meckin James
2 M'Dowell Mary	M'Call William
Moore William	2 M'Meckin Robert
M'Ganuary Andrew	

Napper John	2 Noel Nancy
Newcomb William	Nicholson Parker F. C.
Neegan Patrick	Norvell Sary
New Henry	

Overton Archibald	W. Oneal Robert
Ogilvie James	2

Payne Elizabeth	Payle Thomas
Payne John	Patison William Rev.
Philips William	Parker John
Parker Susanna	Pateison James
Patterson Samuel	2 Priestman William
Price Evans	2 Pusset Jacob
Pitcher Jas. or Jos.	3 Prewit Robert
Portin Joseph	Pew Jonathan
Parkins Isaac	Pain James
Patterson William H.	Patten John
Prodes Aner	Parker George
Prather Thomas	Procker John
Price David	Pope Nathaniel
Porter Joseph	Parish Cartley
Pennington Polly	2 Price B. William
Porter Ephriam	Perkins H. John
Pettit Daniel	Parish Thompson
Prichette George	Page Harriet
Picket George	Pyle Zeba
Penn Shadrack	

Quarles Roger	
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Ryan Edward	Rogers John
Raw Owen	Rogers Coleman
Richardson John	Robb William
Ruynon Francis	Roach Richard
Richardson Alew	Rowland George
Ruth David	Rogers Joseph
Readshay Thomas	Rawlings Thomas
Raney William	Ralls George
Rise William	Rankins Catherine
Rawlins John	Richardson Laodice
Rogers Joseph	2 Read & Davidson
Rice Elizabeth	Rigley Miles
Ramsey George	2 Richards William
Reynolds Thomas	Ristine John
Reid Henry	Read George W.
Rush Helen	Richardson Loo Die
Ruth Jane	2 Rutherford Rachael
Roy John F.	Richardson Mary H.
Rice Jacob	

Stanton Andrew	Stevens Thomas
Sergeant Dabney	Stout Jonty
Showard Leven	Sagathy Mr.
Smith Francis	Savets John
Stivers William	Scott Thomas
Spiers Elizar	2 Scott William
Shannon George	Sale James
Sageser Jacob	Stone Jacob
Stenly William	Sheppard David
Self Mrs.	Sutton David
Signar John	Smith Martha
Self Nancy	Smith Capt. Richard
Smith Jane	Stephens Uriah
Shepard Mosby	2 Stevenson Samuel
Shuffield Capt.	Editor of the Ky-Gaz.
Summers John	2 Smiley John
South Elizabeth	Smiley Thomas
Sallards John	Sullivan Wm.
Short John	Sasser William T.
Summers John	Sanderson William
Smith Mary	Stephenson Wm.
Smith Wm. F.	2 Simpson William W.
Smith Rachael	Smedley Mary
Slayback Sarah	Smedley Samuel
Smedley John	Stie Peter & Richardson
Stone Susan	Smith Susan
Smith Andrew	Swann George
Stout Anthony	Sidnor John
Stone Jesse	Sidnor Jacob
Stephens William P.	Smallwood William
Stuart Mr.	Searis James
Spindle Edmund	Stone William
Scarles James	

Tehick John	Tribble William
Tait Patrick	2 Turner Edmund
Tait William	2 Trimble James
True James	True Robert
Trimble Catharine	Thrift Charles
Trimble John	2 Trimble Wm
True Larking	2 Throckmorton Susan
Tompkins Guin	

Vanlandingham Henry	2 Vernon William S.
Vanlandingham Jeremiah	

Winchester Gen. Jas.	7 Wright Richard
Wickliff Robert	2 Wingate John
Wallace Mary A.	West Jeremiah
Warren Thomas B.	Wests Joseph
Wilmott Robert	White James
Walker George	Wood Henry
Worth Thomas	Winn Minor
Worthan Enoch	Watte Henry
Webber Margaret	2 Worthen Ann A.
Wymore Delia	2 WHEELER Henry
West Edward	Wier Capt. Hugh
Webb George	2 Wiat John
Winslow & Stephens	Welsh Hester</

FROM THE REPOSITORY.

We men of Peace, are men of merit;
From nature's self, we do inherit,
Such talents rare, as would surprise
The heroes of the "nether skies."

We can confound each old logician—
Can talk of Union and Submission:
Of "Peace and commerce—no alliance,"
At truth and reason, hurl defiance.

Of serps subjects make a jest—
Can "call on heaven to attest,"
"Our own sincerity and truth"
When not one syllable (forsooth)
Of candor, or veracity
Is mix'd with our loquacity.

We talk to farmers, tradesmen, scholars
Of "five and thirty million of dollars!"
Of dreadful times! Of sad starvation!
Of wild misrule—and us!—a nation!

The British (we've proclaim'd at long)
"Have done us no essential wrong,"
For three years past, they ready were
Majesty's impressments to forbear;
But Jefferson, with scorn rejected,
Arrangements which our rascals protected,
And Madison's infatuation,
Has nearly swamp'd this growing nation,
For, on the eighteenth day of June
(At least one hundred years too soon—
Without one thought of harm to soon:
Without one single mounted gun)
War was declar'd—in evil hour;
Pit not by Congress—No the power
Of making war, was (sad vexation)
Usurp'd by the "Administration."

All this we've said, and ten times more,
And yet have many lies in store.
We work in darkness, like the moles;
And to the Devil sell our souls,
Rather than harm should not be brewing,
To bring about our country's ruin.

'Tis true, we often are suspected,
And sometimes by the Whites detected,
Who hold us up to public hate—
Contempt and scorn our deeds await.
But then, again (on t'other hand)
We have some comforts at command.
For, bankrupts quite in reputation—
Of honest men the detestation;
It matters not, what course we choose,
Since character's, we're none to lose,
One truth to us is not a stranger,
That *night* was never yet in danger.
Then come what may, or slow—or fast,
We only can be hang'd at last.

By treason we'll destroy the nation;
Or meet with "hemp and confiscation"—
For, view the matter as you choose,
We've much to gain—can little lose.
Then who's afraid? 'T would be absurd
(Since *neck* or *nothing* is the word)
To lag behind. You've heard my story,
Then follow me—

ANOTHER TORY.

THE COMET.

Dr. Herschel has given in a paper to the Royal Society on the late comet; he estimates the length of tail, on the first October at 100 millions of miles; its shape a hollow cone emitting light on all sides; the luminous matter around the planetary nucleus was of a phosphoric nature.—*Lon. Pap.*

A federalist exulting mightily the other day at the success of his party, in this state, their getting the governor, &c.—A republican present observed, that he could compare the federalists to nothing but the locusts, which appeared in vast numbers once in twelve or seventeen years—made a great noise—destroyed every thing before them—and were soon swept away by some stiff breeze!—*Tr. T. Am.*

THE MONSTER!

Did in Great Britain, John Welkins, a miser: He had no relative but a poor aged mother, with whom he happened to quarrel respecting the division of a loaf of bread, and finding his end approaching, he thought to take revenge by exchanging his gold and silver (thirty thousand pounds) for bills on the bank of England, and which he chewed and swallowed. Fortunately however, the numbers of the bills were afterwards ascertained, and the old lady recovered the full amount.

It is related of a volunteer from a neighbouring county, who had deserted and returned home, that his wife refused speaking to him or having any thing to do with him, unless he would return. The citizen was obliged to shoulder his knapsack and re-measure his steps back to Meadville.—Such patriotism is worthy of the females of America.

Sunbury Times.

Yesterday as governor Wright was returning to his family, through Baltimore, a young Englishman, by the name of John Potter, at the table with the governor at Barney's, speaking of the bonds on merchandise, &c. before congress said, if any member of congress voted against their discharge, *he ought to be shot.* Mr. Wright immediately replied, with warmth, that *he* was a member of congress, and should vote against them; and that *he* had shot, and could shoot again: on which Potter hauled in his hoins.

It was fortunate for him that the governor did not then know that he was an Englishman, as I heard him afterwards swear, that if he had, he would have cut off the rascal's ears.

Quere. Ought not the president to send this Englishman to Great Britain.

Balt. Whig.

OUR LITTLE NAVY

With unutterable pleasure we record another most gallant naval achievement—a thing without precedent or parallel—an action *en genereis*, unique, incomparable—a British frigate dismantled and compelled to surrender in *seventeen minutes*, with 106 of her crew, one third of her number, killed and wounded, by a vessel but little superior in force—by a new people, unused to the horrid business of war; by strangers to the thunder of cannon.

We are lost in astonishment at the effect of *Decatur's* fire—no wonder that the *Britons* thought he was enveloped in flames and rejoiced, giving three cheers. Weak mortals!—they had yet to learn the great activity of *Decatur's* youthful

crew, and feel the power of the vengeance charged guns of the United States.

Thus it was with *Hull*, with *Porter*, with *Jones* and with *Chamney*, on the lake. Every shot had its private commission to revenge a private wrong—some lashing at the gang-way of a *British* vessel of war—some privation of food for refusing to labor for "his majesty"—some personal indignity which imperious *Britons* know so well to give to "Yankee rascals."

The gallant *Rodgers*, unsuccessful, vexes the deep. Like the bold bald eagle of his country, he darts over the region of waters in search of his enemy; growling in spirit that the foe is not nigh. But the time will come when he shall reap a rich harvest of glory.

Bainbridge, in the *Constitution*, with the sloop *Hornet*, commanded by the excellent *Lawrence*, was near the middle of the Atlantic, hunting *British* frigates, at the date of our last accounts from him.

Porter, in the little frigate *Essex*—we know not where; but doubtless desirous of paying his respects to Sir *James Yeo*, of the *Southampton*; who, dubbed a knight by a king, wants to be *drubbed* into a gentleman by a *Porter*; and we venture to say that if they meet, the knight will get a lesson on good manners.

The *Constellation*, Captain *Stewart*, will soon be at sea, to claim her portion of the laurel; and the *Adams* frigate, nearly fitted out at Washington City, will bring to the recollection of our aged patriots the ardent zeal that distinguished her namesake in "the times that tried men's souls."

Let the navy be augmented—and *impressment* will cease—Let it be done quickly, that the war may end with glorious safety.

Weekly Reg.

Counterfeit Nashville Bank Notes.

A few counterfeit notes of ten dollars of the Nashville bank, have been detected in circulation within a few days past—the paper of these notes is much coarser than the genuine bank paper—of a dark colour—has a cloudy, muddy look, and when between the fingers is harsh and coarse. The execution of the copper plate part of the note, is not so well executed as the genuine notes, and the device very distinct, particularly the word "Tennessee." Cotton, which in the genuine note is very distinct, but in the counterfeit is hardly legible. The signatures of the President and Cashier are tolerably well executed, but appear to be filled in with the pen on the plate, and have a rough appearance—they are shorter than the genuine notes of the bank about a quarter of an inch; and a very slight hair stroke across the "th" in the word, "the" before Nashville Bank, is omitted; the filling up the date of the counterfeit notes of the bank, and the figures in the date and number are badly made—the difference in the paper is so obvious, that there is no difficulty in distinguishing the counterfeits from the genuine notes on sight.

Examiner.

Daniel Bradford

HAS for sale, at his Auction and Commission store at the stone house on *Chapman*, next below the market, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, fresh and of the best quality, Coffee, Chocolate, loaf, lump and brown Sugars, Madeira, Port and Teneriffe Wines, Ginger, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Copperas, Pepper, Madder, Rice, Brimstone, Raisins, Almonds, Glass and China wares, Scissors, Whips, Mississippi and Tennessee Cotton, Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, Stores, Andirons, Flat-Irons, Country Cloth, and a variety of other articles.

Louisiana Sugar and Coffee by the barrel. A quantity of Kanawa SALT of the first quality, for sale.

CASH given for good LEAF TOBACCO, delivered at my house. For terms, apply to S. & G. Trotter, Lexington, or to me, J. LAUDEMAN.

December 8, 1812. 50

Vendue.

ON Thursday the 14th of January (if fair, if not the next fair day) at ten o'clock precisely, will be sold at public sale, at the farm of the subscriber (3 miles from Lexington, between the Limestone and Strouds Roads, adjoining the Widow Mansell's), his entire stock, crop, farming utensils, kitchen furniture &c. consisting of a valuable flock of sheep, two excellent milch cows, twenty head of hogs, 500 bushels sheaf Poland oats, 100 barrels corn &c. &c. The farming utensils and kitchen furniture are all nearly new.

Nine months credit for all sums over five dollars, on giving bond with approved security to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

W. M. BENTLEY.

December 26th, 1812.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber's pasture on the 16th of October, a LIGHT BAY HORSE, six years old next spring—the height not exactly known, but supposed to be 14 hands high; a small star in his forehead, off hind and near fore foot white, a lump on his back, occasionally by the saddle.

The other a DARK BAY MARE—the height and age not exactly known. She has a white mark on each side near the flank, soar back, pole evil, and blind in the off eye. Whoever will deliver said horse and mare to me in Lexington, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN MARSH.

November 30, 1812. 49-1f

THOMAS YOUNG

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will keep a

BARBER'S SHOP

On Market street, adjoining McCalla, Gains & Co's Apothecary Shop, and nearly opposite John Keiser's tavern. He keeps for sale spanish and domestic segars, and prime chewing tobacco, &c. &c. &c.

30-1y LEXINGTON, KY.

JEREMIAH NEAVE.

At his NEW STORE on CHAPMAN, Lexington, is receiving and opening a handsome assortment of

NEW GOODS.

Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.

Country Linen, Socks, Linsey &c. &c. received in exchange for merchandise.—Spun Cotton and prime unspun Cotton, as usual.

Feather, of an excellent quality—Do. Candle Moulds, Whips, Bonnets—An elegant assortment of tortoise shell and other Combs—Shoes of most descriptions, a variety of Children's Books, Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c.

HIS Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, Velvets, Cords and Vestings, fine India and British Muslins, Cambricks, Silks and Shawls, Bombazets, Calicoes, Shirtings, Hosiery, &c. &c. &c. will repay the attention of his friends and customers.

Three Corded Silk for saddlers.

Prime Teas, Coffee & Sugar—Almonds, Figs and Raisins—Port, Madeira and Teneriffe Wines—Indigo, Madder, &c.—Skins for Hatters

Window Glass, Nails, Steel, Paints—Snuff by wholesale, at the Philadelphia prices.

48-1f November 23, 1812

Stolen

FROM my farm about the 24th of August, a Light Bay Horse 9 or 10 years old, about 15 hands 1 inch high, has a small star in his forehead, a small white saddle spot on his right side, thick mane & tail, nicked, but don't carry a high tail, low before, paces long and trots, carries his head low, short pastern joints, and in good order. A reasonable reward will be given for the horse, or for the discovery and prosecution of the thief to conviction.

Fayette, Sept. 12, 1812. 38-1f

N. B. If branded, he has Br on the near shoulder.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Madison county, Ky. on the night of the fourteenth inst. a sawberry

ROAN HORSE.

five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, well made, trots and canters well and will rack a little if pushed to it—both hind feet white, (I believe) and a black spot in the white of one or both of said feet. Branded on the ribs on the near side, 76; who ever delivers me the horse and detects the thief, or delivers the horse alone, or gives me information so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOSEPH BARNETT.

June 26, 1812. 30

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

SALT-PETRE,

at their Store in Lexington, during present year.

January 1st, 1812.

For Sale,

A FEW valuable LAW BOOKS, which may be had on very cheap terms. Enquire of the printer.

45-1f Lexington, Nov. 12, 1812.

Baltimore Shoe Store,

LEXINGTON.

AMOS ALLEY returns his sincere thanks for the patronage he has received from the public in general, and begs leave to inform his customers, that he is now opening his winter assortment of SHOES, and will expect a further supply in a few days—viz.

Ladies' thick seal calf skin Shoes,

Misses' and children's do. do.

Gentlemen's fine shoes } at 13s 6d pr. pair

and dancing pumps, } at 9s

Second quality do. at 9s

Servant's coarse strong do.

Boys' do. Shoes & Pumps,

Warranted water proof Boots at \$9 pr. pair,

Sweet Chewing Tobacco.

All of which will be sold low for Cash.

52-4f Lexington, Dec. 21, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public that he has removed his

COMMISSION STORE,

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Gatewood, adjoining Mr. W. Leavy's store, where he continues to sell, make and repair Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, gilt and plain; he has lately received an assortment of the most fashionable Looking Glasses, and a most complete assortment of toys for children, more extensive than any before imported, and very cheap.

Likewise—Large Glasses for picture frames

Clock do.

Cotton by the Bale

White Lead of the first quality

Box Raisins

Prunes

Mackarels

Herrings

and a variety of Groceries and dry Goods

at

W. MENTELE.

Just Received,

AND for sale at the office of the Reporter, a fresh supply of the latest editions of the following most necessary publications.

Military Dictionary,

Military Library,

Infantry Hand-Book,

Hand-Book for Riflemen,

Neef on Education,

Gondillac's Logic,

Commentary on Montesque's spirit of laws.

Lexington, November 9th, 1812. 46-1f

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the encampment of the 1st Lt Wing of the North Western army, near Fort Winchester, on the 29th November, three soldiers belonging to the 17th U. States' regiment of infantry, PETER CREELEY, born in Pennsylvania, Cumberland county, aged thirty-two years, five feet, nine and 3/4 inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes and cross eyed, brown hair, by profession a carpenter—JEREMIAH WARREN, born in Kentucky, Lincoln county, aged twenty-one years, six feet high, of dark complexion, blue eyes, black hair, by profession a stone mason. EPHRAIM COOL, born in an eastern state, aged 23 years, six feet high, light complexion and blue eyes.

Thirty dollars will be given for the apprehension of the above named deserters, or ten dollars for either, if secured in any jail in the United States or delivered to any officer of the United States army. It is probable they will be found in Kentucky or Ohio—they may attempt to pass down the Ohio river during the boating season.

RICHARD HIGHTOWER, Capt 17th regt. U. S. Army.

Miniature Painting.

WILLIAM BROWN, from the eastward, tenders his services in the line of his profession to the gentlemen & ladies of Lexington and its vicinity. It is generally supposed, from the elegant and masterly execution of his painting, he must meet with a liberal share of business. He will also keep on hand elegant fancy paintings, representing handsome females, for breast pins.

The subscriber can be found at this office, or the hotel.

52-1f December 18, 1812.

John Fry.

BOOT and Shoe-maker, from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Daniel Bradford, where he has on hand a handsome assortment of materials for boots, selected by himself in Philadelphia, which he intends to manufacture in the neatest and most fashionable manner, & at the lowest prices for cash. From the experience he has acquired in his business in most of the principal cities of the United States, he feels confident that he will be able to please those who may favor him with their custom.

A boy of 15 or 16 years of age, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

Copper for Stills.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting in a few days, a quantity of Copper in Patterns for Stills—which they will sell on reasonable terms.

45-1f

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER

Nov. 3, 1812.

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.

The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12-1f

Mountsterling Hotel.

JOSEPH SIMPSON

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved into that large and commodious building, formerly leased by him to Mr. Thorton Taylor, where those who may be pleased to favor him with their custom may be assured, that every attention and assiduity will be paid to their accommodation and convenience. Travellers and others who may choose to be retired from the noise incident to public houses, can at all times be provided with comfortable private rooms. The utmost care will be taken to keep his bar well furnished with the most choice liquors the state will afford. His Stables are large and convenient, and attended by an excellent Ostler, whose diligence, fidelity and long experience in his business, will fit him for the performance of his duties.

Pasturage through the summer season and provender at all times will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Way bills, on an extensive scale, furnished travellers on application at the bar.

Mountsterling, Ky. May 4, 1812 26-1f

PREVENTION

BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF RIL US AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe headache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying

Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract

of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine Ger-

man Corn Plaster,

Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, Jun by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of W. Leavy, Mentele, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

Wanted to Purchase,

A GOOD COOK'S WASHER of good character—Enquire of the printer.

52-1f December 21, 1812.

Shelby Circuit, set.

September Term, 1812.

JAMES CRAIG & ISAAC WILCOX,

complainants against

OSBORNE SPRIGG & BENJAMIN

ROBERTS, defendants.

THIS day came the complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendant Osborne Sprigg, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: therefore, on motion of the complainant, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant Sprigg, do appear here on or before the first day of our next February term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, that the same will be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published for two months successively in some authorized newspaper printed in this state.

(A Copy, Este,

51-8f JAMES CRAIG, CLK.

Ellis & Trotter,